

**BOLALAR ADABIYOTIDA SO‘Z O‘YINIGA ASOSLANGAN SHE‘RLAR POETIKASI POEMS
BASED ON WORD PLAY IN CHILDREN'S LITERATURE**

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Annotatsiya: *Maqolada o‘zbek bolalar she‘riyatining poetik yangilanishlari haqida so‘z yuritilgan. Tursunboy Adashboyev, Abdurahmon Akbar, Dilshod Rajablarning ijodiga oid so‘z o‘yini, raqam va sonlar bilan bog‘liq shakily-mazmuniy o‘ziga xos she‘rlarining ma‘rifiy-estetik funksiyasi tahlil etilgan. “So‘z o‘yini” bilan bog‘liq she‘rlar tasniflangan.*

Abstract: *The article talks about poetic updates of Uzbek children's poetry. The educational and aesthetic function of the unique poems related to words, numbers and numbers related to the works of Tursunboy Adashboyev, Abdurahmon Akbar, and Dilshod Rajab is analyzed. Poems related to "Word Game" are classified.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *Tursunboy Adashboyev, Abdurahmon Akbar, Dilshod Rajab, vizual she‘riyat, “raqamli she‘rlar”, rasmlı, bosh harfli va teskari sarlavhali she‘rlar.*

Keywords: *Tursunboy Adashboyev, Abdurahmon Akbar, Dilshod Rajab, visual poetry, "digital poems", poems with pictures, capital letters and reverse titles.*

Today, a lot of attention is being paid to the development of the young generation to become mature, educated, aspiring and inquisitive in all aspects. The contribution of children's literature and creators in this regard is incomparable. Henrikh Saggir, who created wonderful poems for children, spoke about the updates in poetry and also expressed his attitude to visual poetry. "...the drawings complement the poem and create an inner plot that retells the story. In this, a closeness to the aesthetics of the puzzle is felt: the picture becomes an analogue of the word,... in this poem, each art has its own limit of expressiveness." [1.], – he says. In the poems of Abdurrahman Akbar, geometric figures, numbers and pictures fill the content of the poem, each verse has an internal movement (the movement of the author and the reader) and this is given on the basis of forms that are understandable for a child. Although his poems are not calligrams or visual poems, we can consider them as the first innovation in Uzbek children's poetry. In his pictorial poems, combining words and forms, he rounded up the content of the poem and gave it in a playful way. The game is important in children's life, it is hard to imagine the world of childhood without games. Among his game-based poetic researches, "Digital Poems" is of special importance. Let's take the poet's poem "Uchkunjon's Toychogi" included in this collection. He was able to create words from mathematical numbers and create a poem that is interesting for children. In his pictorial poems, he created a picture of a tree from the number one (1), a car, and a grape from geometric figures, and in the following poems,

he gave certain words through numbers and compared the representation of numbers in words and numbers using shapes. created peace.

3 qunjonning toychog'i / Shamoldan 3qur

Orzu qilar bolalar /Minmoqni 3qur.

Kimdur tutar duv3cha / Kim suv - xov3lab

Kimdur toychoq yollarin / Qo'yadi silab. [2.]

After reading this poem, children express the number 3 with letters and add their suffixes to form words. In this, the child's worldview expands, and the ability to think increases. Reads the text with intelligence and special attention and interest. He makes words from them. A word consisting of numbers is formed in the child's mind.

The well-known literary critic R. Barakayev evaluates such a poetic method, where letters are combined with numbers, as a surprising and interesting discovery for a young reader.

Kaptarlarga olish kerak don, / Kaptarlarga olish kerak don!

Shu to'rt so'zni har kech ming marta, / Yurakdan o'tkazar Davron.

Davronboyni tashvishidan / Mosh mushugi ayladi xalos-

U kechqurun tomga chiqdi-da / Kaptarlarni tushirdi paqqos.[4.]

After reading this poem until the end, the children will think about "why is it named like that" and in the last stanza of the poem they will understand that "Mosh" is about a cat. He learns that the opposite of the word "Shom" is "Mosh". By means of word games, the child's worldview expands, his vocabulary increases, his thinking improves, and at the same time, it has an educational effect. Play plays an important role in the children's world and psyche, and the poet takes this into account and creates his poems in a playful way. It seems that the poet was able to deeply feel children and childhood, he understood well what is important to them, their interests, and how to attract their attention. We can cite the work of master poet Tursunboy Adashboyev as the root of poems based on word play, which are unique in terms of form and content. His poems such as "Five Saws", "A Nest of Sparrows", "The Difference Is in One Letter", "Sh with Ch", and "Ishanmasang" are examples of this. In the poem "Beshta arra" the poet has written the rhyming words in double lines separately with capital letters. will help.

Raqamlarning yordamida to'rtta amal, / Daftaringda yozilganday KARRA bo'lar.

Tegirmonda don - dunlarni tortib ko'rsang/Maydalanib un bo'lar ZARRA bo'lar.

This poem is educationally useful for children and teaches them to make new words. In it, by adding different letters to the beginning of the word "ARRA" mentioned in the last verse, the words KARRA, ZARRA, MARRA, TARRA, DARRA were formed in double verses, and their meaning was also revealed. It creates a new word for the child by replacing the first letter of the words. In the last paragraph, in the concluding part, he clarifies the riddle, and if he removes the initial letter from the above words, he says that the carpenter will have five saws. The capitalized words used to form words also created rhyming. Academician Izzat Sultan says that "Three factors that create the uniqueness of the poetic

form, i.e., its musicality, are very important: rhythm (beat), rhyme and stanza." [5.]. Rhyming words with capital letters that create harmony and create new words helps to remember the important content, to focus on the words, and at the same time to get aesthetic pleasure. The poem not only increases the child's vocabulary, but also teaches arithmetic. This task is manifested in a unique way in the poem "The Sparrow's Nest

Ashraf aka ANOR so'ydi, / Anormisan anor deysiz.

Har donasi gavhar misol, / Yalt - yult etar FANOR deysiz.

"A" harfini olgan edik, / Yo'q narsandan bor bo'ldi.

Barchamizga tanish hayvon, / Qo'sh o'rkachli NOR bo'ldi.

Bolakaylar bilib qo'ying, / Nor degani Tuyadir.

"T" harfini qisqartirsak, / Chumchuqlarga uyadir.[6.]

–In the poem, different words are formed by removing letters, and the meaning of these words is clarified in the verses. By adding "F" to the word "POMEGRANATE" to form "FANOR" and again by shortening the letters from the word "pomegranate" the name of camel "NOR" was derived from the word CAMEL to form the word UYA where sparrows live . Poems teach children to act, to think, to sharpen their mind, to be able to create words from words, without being ready readers - digesting readers. Increases attention to words. The theme of the poem is clarified in the last verses - the synthesis part.

–Abdurahman Akbar followed the traditions of his teacher and created poems in his own poetic style, with words with capital letters. "In the Geography Lesson", "The Land of Names", "My Father's Prayer" given in the "Named Poems" section of the book "Dreams of a Sleeper" , "Shirinsuhan the seller", "Goat", "Azamat and Davronbek", "Strange letter", "Ulgurzhi zada", "Alochi" some words are capitalized. Only in these poems the names of places and people are expressed with capital letters, not the names of things or events. In his poem "Geography Lesson", almost every stanza contains place names and names, addressing the reader separately and expressing them with capital letters.

– TOSHKAN SHAHRiga tegma, / LONDON ham tura TURSUN.

Bizga MADINAnimas, / Qutbni ko'rsat, UNSIN.[7.]

In the lesson, it is natural for the teacher to question the student, and in this poem, the geography teacher asks the student named Unsin to show the Pole on the map. In the course of his inquiry, the author mentions a number of names of cities, places and names from the teacher's language. In many places, names and place names are given as homonyms. For example, the word "MADINA" out of context means both a place name and a girls name. The same is evident in the words QUTBI and KUDDUS in the remaining verses. In some words written with separate capital letters, both the name of a person and the names of places and cities originate. A clever child finds the meaning out of context. This method is considered a pun.

ZUHUR unda har bir joy, / CHAMAN lar ham, tog'lar ham.

GULLOLAgaga burkangan, / FAYZI bo'lak bog'lar ham.

ZUHUR is a human name, and it also has meanings such as sealed, located, existing. In the first verse, it is used in the sense that every place is located on the map. But if the word is pronounced separately, the meaning of the name is a noun. At the same time, he mentions names such as Kudrat, Hikmat, Murad, Nazar, Quddus, Abidjan, Diyar, Azim, Akbar, Davlat, Muazzam, Malaklat, Ormon, Bashar, Qutlugh, Qumri, Jahan, Elberdi. Out of context, these words are common nouns, and in context, they are definitions of maps and place names. Among such poems is the poem "My Father's Prayer". In it, names are not formed from place names, but names are derived from words belonging to the noun group. The poem "Murabba" - (quatrain) - each stanza consists of 4 verses, and the number of stanzas is 7.

Children also come to this conclusion when they read such poems. This is a unique word game that helps children to increase their vocabulary and understand the meaning-relationship. The word is a sharp weapon of literature, and A. Akbar, who used it in his own way in the product of creativity, was able to create something new in terms of form and content. When reading the above poem, the young generation will not only increase their vocabulary, deepen their thinking, but also encourage them to mature spiritually, and the presence of reality in the poem is also noticeable. (In A. Akbar's poems, almost There is a certain reality in p hos. G.A). A young man who goes on a journey with his father's blessing will defeat his opponents in a fight, no one can defeat him. The power of prayer is not equal to anything, with it, a person will definitely achieve his will. It seems that the poet's poems are rich in ideas and have educational value for children. Enlightenment, didacticism, and artistry were manifested in such poems in a syncretic way.

In the poems of T. Adashboyev, a new word is formed by adding or subtracting letters from the words written separately with capital letters in the quoted couplets. These words are the names of things - items or animals, and their meaning becomes clear in the context, and in "poems with names" of Abdurrahman Akbar, the words written with capital letters refer to human names, the young reader analyzes them with the help of his thinking, and understands their essence and meaning. He learns that a new word meaning is created on the basis of amenity, in such works of both poets, we can see the situation of encouraging the young reader to act, think, distinguish the meaning of words, and these works contribute to the development of children as adults. adds After all, creating such a poem is a unique poetic skill and originality that follows the traditions of children's poetry. For example, his poems "Mistake" are important in form and content as they encourage children to think and correct mistakes. In the poem "My Notebook's Habit", the words are replaced by capital letters. In such poems, the poet gives a task for the young reader. Uddaburon, a smart boy puts them in their place and corrects the content of the poem.

“Ikki” olgan kunlarim /Ozib qolar KAPTARIM

Don sepsam ham oldimga /Kelay demas DAFTARIM.

If the place of words with capital letters that create rhyme is replaced, the correct meaning of the poem will come out. For the child to catch up quickly, the replaced

words are given in capital letters. In the poem, the negative habit of children is given on the basis of humorous laughter, the intelligent reader will quickly understand its content. As with every child, when he gets a low grade for not completing the lessons on time and not mastering well, and this grade is written by the teacher in a diary or notebook, the "smart kid" is afraid or ashamed of his parents at home and keeps the grade. He tears the paper. The poet expresses such children and negative vices - the truth in a playful way, using the child's reflection as an example, this method increases the effectiveness of the poem.

WE CAN GROUP POEMS BASED ON WORD PLAY AS FOLLOWS.

1. The root of the word - poems consisting of words expressing meaning or certain letters or suffixes in the word structure using numbers;
2. Poems consisting of words whose individual words are represented by capital letters. Such words have their own meaning in the poems of Tursunoy Adshboyev, and in the poems of Abdurahman Akbar, they are poems based on word play that creates harmony in terms of form and content;
3. Poems that create a new word by adding a letter to words expressed with capital letters in verses or, on the contrary, removing the capital letter;
4. Poems whose titles or verses are reversed and whose correct meaning can be understood from the verses (for example: "Shom-mosh", "Rubab-Babur");
5. The words in the verses are replaced (kaptarim-daftarim).

The conclusion is that game-style poems created on the basis of formal and substantive updates, which increase children's thinking, affect children's minds, expand their worldview, help to understand the essence of the world and the origin of man, deeply reflect the child's character and the world of childhood through the image of a child.

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